



3-8-1900

## The Independent, V. 24, Thursday, March 8, 1900, [Whole Number: 1288]

The Independent

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# THE INDEPENDENT

Published Every Thursday.

COLLEGEVILLE, MONTGOMERY CO. PA.

E. S. MOSER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday, March 8, 1900

TREMENDOUS floods caused much damage in western sections of the State the latter part of last week.

A MOST disastrous mine explosion in the New River district, W. Va., Tuesday morning, resulted in the death of over one hundred miners. The explosion cut off air from the unfortunate men.

MR. CHAIRMAN SHANER evidently believes that the old observation—"he who fights and runs away lives to fight another day"—applies with peculiar force, in a particular instance, to Democratic politics in Montgomery county. Mr. Shaner may attend, as a delegate, a national convention beyond the year 1900.

BISHOP THOMAS BOWMAN, of the Evangelical Association, makes the startling announcement that there is "no politics in heaven." The Bishop also feels assured that there are no opera houses, theatres, and saloons in the same quarter. The Bishop seems to have quite a monopoly of a certain kind of information. He is to be congratulated, however, in showing a disposition to share his knowledge with his less fortunate brethren.

SENATOR DAVIS, of Minnesota, is a statesman of the broader gauge assortment if he can be measured by the free-trade amendment he has offered to the Porto Rico bill. This is strictly in accord with President McKinley's recommendation as set forth in his message of last December, and the Republican party as represented in the Senate and House at Washington cannot afford to refuse to take Senator Davis' correct view of an important matter. The inhabitants of Porto Rico want fair treatment, not charity.

ADMIRAL DEWEY argues that the most effectual method for the United States to prevent naval warfare with other powers would be that of supporting a powerful navy—numerous heavily armored ships of war in readiness for immediate service. The contention is equal to asserting that the baser potentialities of men and nations exert more force in this era of "higher christian civilization" than merely intellectual and ethical influences. If this be so then there is ample basis for the Admiral's argument, and the authorities at Washington should act accordingly.

THE Bishop who recently expressed a determination to "refuse to recognize any woman as a delegate to any conference" where he presided, may live long enough to feel fully ashamed of some of his utterances; but there is considerable doubt about it. If the women who generously support the Bishop, in a material sense, were to withdraw that support for a season, then the Bishop might relinquish at least one of his view-points. Substantial things are prime factors in human existence and are known to be sufficient to change the opinions of even great men, in instances where the reasoning powers are clouded by bigotry, or prejudice.

SOME Republican politicians have got it into their heads that Mr. Wanger must have opposition. Well, show it out; give the pent up energy an opportunity to expand the circumference of its activity. It may happen that Mr. Wanger will exhibit some aptitude along the line of "thriving upon opposition," despite the gods of war. And yet a competent Democratic Congressman from the Seventh district might add some "variety to the spice of life." It is hardly to be assumed, however, that the distinguished gentlemen who are ready to turn their fury upon Mr. Wanger, really wish to chase a Democratic Congressman out of the bushes.

Yet, after Mr. Quay is seated it may be awfully hard to guess what will turn up!

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 2, 1900.—This has been an unusually interesting and important week in both branches of Congress. The Senate heard the explanation of Senator Aldrich on the Financial bill adopted by the Conference Committee and a number of good speeches, including one by Senator Depew on the Philippine question, and one by Senator Turley deploring the bringing of personal friendship into such Constitutional questions as are involved in the Quay case, and passed the bill providing a territorial form of government for Hawaii.

Up to Wednesday afternoon, when the House voted on the Porto Rico tariff bill, there was a lively

time in that body. The leaders of the majority were absolutely compelled to amend the bill by making the tariff 15 instead of 25 per cent. and limiting its operation to two years, in order to get enough votes to pass it, and even then they were not sure of getting it through until after the vote was taken, and their majority was not big enough to crow over. Some think that the bill would have been defeated and the free trade substitute adopted had not Representative Dooliver, in the closing hour of the session, in favor of the bill made the point that it was the trusts that would reap an immediate benefit from free trade—a point which other supporters of the bill made the most of in the five-minute debate which preceded the voting. Notwithstanding the efforts of the party leaders on both sides, they did not succeed in whipping all their followers into line. Several Democrats voted for the bill and several Republicans against it. Although there was much talk about the Porto Ricans in the debate on the bill, they were not in reality a factor. The real question at issue, which will be raised anew when the bill gets to the Senate, is whether Congress has a Constitutional right to place a tariff upon products of territory owned by the United States.

Gen. Ludlow, military governor of Havana, who has been in Washington on official business, said, just before returning to Cuba: "The affairs of the island are in a waiting condition just now. The first general municipal election will take place in May, and we are all awaiting the result with much interest. All of the cities in the island are to elect mayors and councils at that time. Politics are already humming in Havana, where there are twelve candidates for mayor. All of the city officers appointed by me in January, 1899, and since then, will be succeeded by officers elected by the people. What the general politics of the island will be is still a problem."

Although the shipping bill has been favorably reported to the Senate, the impression prevails in Washington that no serious attempt will be made at the present session to enact it into a law. While the bill does not carry a very large appropriation, it provides for the expenditure of a sum appropriating \$200,000,000 within twenty years, and this is Presidential year, which makes politicians shy of big appropriations.

Attorney General Griggs said of the rumor that Justice Gray was soon to retire from the United States Supreme Court and be succeeded by himself: "The rumor is absolutely without foundation. I do not believe that Justice Gray has any idea of resigning, as he is still a young man, and I certainly have no idea of resigning my present position."

Adjutant General Corbin will become a major general, and General Shafter, a major general, retired, instead of the retired brigadier he is now, if Congress takes the same view that the Military Committee of the House has taken in favorably reporting a bill providing for the promotions. Ever since the beginning of the war with Spain General Corbin's friends have been seeking his promotion, and the President himself is behind the bill to reward Gen. Shafter for his conduct of the Cuban campaign. There was no opportunity to make him a major general in the regular army before his compulsory retirement, under the age limit, as a brigadier. He is now serving as a major general of volunteers. If any officer was ever promoted after his retirement, nobody in Washington has any recollection of it, and as it could only be done by a special act of Congress such a promotion would hardly have been forgotten had there been one.

Secretary Root, accompanied by several lady members of his family, a military aid and his private secretary, left Washington to-day for a flying trip to Cuba. The party goes to Florida by rail and will there take a government transport in which they will steam around Cuba, stopping at all the principal ports. The Secretary said before starting that the trip was made to enable him to make a personal inspection of things over which he has official control. While no time was set the Secretary expects to return to Washington in about ten days.

From Dun's Review, Saturday:—Besides the 831 commercial failures for \$9,331,043 which we report to-day, there were in February six banking failures for \$620,121, and receivers were appointed for the United States Flour Milling Company, with \$25,000,000 of stock and \$15,000,000 of bonds authorized at its organization last April, and for the Third Avenue Railroad Company after liens for several millions had been placed upon the property. Unless separated from such events, commercial failures could not be compared with benefit. The manufacturing failures for \$4,257,638 were larger than in February of 1896 or 1895, but more than half the amount was in two classes, four large lumber and one clothing failure making 38 per cent. of the whole.

## OAKS CORRESPONDENCE

[CONTINUED FROM LOCAL PAGE.]

from a lot to be contributed to the width of the lane, was given and showed a spirit of liberality, even if the fellow who bought a lot had five feet taken off for a wider lane. An inch of a man's nose would excite the curiosity of any one.

A road was cut through to Protector Station on the P. S. V. R. R., following the line of the Baptist road of colonial times from the Pawlings Bridge road to Protector Station, and this road is sixty feet wide. What road this road connects with we don't know without it is Washington's lane, a portion remaining near by, but Fatland Ford is not passably on account of the navigation of the Schuylkill. Speaking of fords, Frank March, Esq., had a board erected from his residence to the station at Parkerford. Any person could walk on that walk. He did not build it expressly for himself, but for the public if they desired to walk on it could do so. So it is with Brower's lane. No one appears to own the lane, although many answer to their names when it is proposed to make it a public road, and there are heavy damages burrowing the horizon, or along the line of the lane. No one cares only so far that the lane is in a bad condition, and ought to be repaired. But who has ever made the attempt to repair it? It is true the P. S. V. R. kept it in pretty good repair, but it is a railroad company, who are supposed to be grabbers, etc., expected to keep all the avenues to their stations in repair, macadamize the roads, for the sake of patronage? If Joseph C. Brower releases all right to land, for a sufficient thirty-three feet wide road, with the understanding the hedge is to be removed, and a wire fence put up in its place, where do the damages come in, and echo answers where do they come in.

Weikel and Meyers gave an entertainment at Schwenksville Saturday night last.

What would take to help raise that \$100,000 promised before June next. Nothing like being brotherly. How about it, boys?

The Superintendent's office of the Perkiomen Land Improvement Company, once occupied by the Evergreen Club and now used by A. R. Sloan as a restaurant, will be moved so it is said to the southeast corner of Brower's lane and Perkiomen avenue. The widening of said lane necessitates removal of the building.

There were no services at Green Tree church on Sunday, as a protracted meeting began at Port Providence and all the attractions were there.

High tide Thursday and Friday on the Schuylkill. Water reached nine feet four inches. Rainfall, 1.05 inches.

Miss Diltz, of Gay street, Phoenixville, visited the northern section of our widely laid out city soliciting subscriptions for the Ladies' World. Only fifty cents a year and a silver watch sixteen to one fine to every subscriber.

A most pleasant song was that of a tea kettle bird, or house sparrow, early Monday morning, its first song of the season. Beat a cake walk out of sight. It will not be long until we hear the blackbirds and the robins, and the husky fishy voices of shad—shad—oh, or the organist, two tones fit cents, which is a sure harbinger of spring.

## A State Quarantine.

From the North American.

Colorado and California are called upon to face a new and serious problem. In the former State the vital statistics that have recently been compiled show a serious increase in the number of deaths from consumption that have been contracted within the borders of the State. Similar figures have been produced with respect to California, especially with respect to the southern counties, and the health authorities have become thoroughly alarmed. Both these States have been for years the refuge of consumptives who have sought the healing they could not find in the trying climate of the East. It was natural that this influx of persons far gone in a fatal disease should greatly swell the death rate of those States to which they had fled, but when, as it has been shown, the disease has become localized, and is now claiming its victims from among those who have long been residents of Colorado and California, and many of whom were born there, the question of restraint becomes one for consideration. Suggested legislation in California has already taken the form of demanding a strict quarantine and the isolation of the consumptives in the localities where they will not be able to come into promiscuous contact with the general population, and something of the same sort is proposed for Colorado. The researches of science in our day have established the fact that consumption is an infectious disease, and that it can be readily spread by means that were long thought impossible, and this discovery has not only opened the eyes of the people, but it has also suggested its own remedy by showing the importance of adopting laws that will guard against careless spread of disease. Hence the laws against promiscuous expectation, and also the awakening of the health authorities of those regions to which the afflicted turn for relief. It is possible, of course, that the statistics collected in Colorado may be a trifle misleading in that they may not take account of the deaths among the native born who have come from consumptive stock, but they are nevertheless exceedingly valuable in calling attention to a serious danger and in providing the proper safeguards in the interest of health.

Whether ants can hear is a question which has engaged the attention of Mr. Weld, of Iowa University, for some time, and he has

recently published an account of some of his experiments in Science. He states that for many years it has been the accepted opinion among naturalists that these insects are not endowed with an acoustic sense, at least within the range of sounds perceptible to the human ear. This opinion is based upon the failure of experiments which showed that loud and shrill noises do not produce the slightest effect upon ants. Mr. Weld, however, finds that this was not the case with several American species of these insects. He confined an ant in a test tube and brought it near a milled disk rotating in the air. At each sound which was produced, the ant showed unmistakable signs of agitation, quickly moving its head and antennae. Shrill noises were produced close to a colony protected under a glass, and the ants immediately showed signs of alarm. These experiments lead to the conclusion that at least some species of ants are capable of perceiving vibrations conducted through the air or other media which are audible to the human ear. This does not necessarily demonstrate that they hear in the strict sense of the word, but merely that they are capable of perceiving ordinary sounds.

## A Neat Stroke of Business.

Owing to circumstances over which the vast majority of people have no control it is not likely that a certain lesson in finance growing out of the Cornelius Vanderbilt millions can be made of equally extensive application, but it is interesting for all that. In his will the lately dead millionaire inserted an innocent looking clause to the effect that no executor or trustee under its provisions should be as such given any compensation or commission. As there were four executors appointed, including Chauncey M. Depew, and the estate was worth \$90,000,000, had it not been for this small paragraph, according to law each would have received fees amounting to \$625,000. As it was, they were left bequests ranging from \$50,000 to \$200,000. Although it was not stated they were intended in place of the legal fees. In any case, Mr. Vanderbilt may be said to have solemnized the event of his death by a neat stroke of business that netted his heirs at least two millions of dollars.

## Coming Eclipse of the Sun.

The forthcoming total eclipse of the sun, on May 28, is attracting world-wide attention, and astronomers everywhere have long been making preparations for observing and photographing the phenomenon. Besides making the usual time observations, interest largely centres in photographing the corona, the coronal streamers, the spectra of the chromosphere, and particularly the celebrated flash spectrum appearing both at beginning and end of totality. Professor Simon Newcomb, of Washington, is of the opinion that the greatest interest lies in photographing the stars immediately about the sun, with a view of discovering a long suspected intra-Mercurial planet. This planet is supposed to swing out fourteen degrees from the sun, and it would require something like a score of cameras of ordinary construction to thoroughly cover this field.

## Driftwood on the Alaska Coast.

There is an extraordinary deposit of driftwood on the coast of Alaska, some 1,200 or 1,500 miles northwest of Seattle. A constant deposit of logs and driftwood has been going on for hundreds of years, and it is due to the phenomena of the tides, the Pacific Gulf Stream, the ocean currents and the peculiar formations of the shore-lines at that point. According to the Chicago *Times-Herald*, logs and timbers are readily identified there as having come from Japan, China, India and other localities of Asia, as well as from California, Washington and other parts of the American continent. There are fine logs of camphor tree, the mahogany, the redwood, the pine. Some of these from the State of Washington bear the name of the men who felled the trees, and the sawmills where they were destined. Some logs 8 feet in diameter are often seen there, and some entire trees 150 feet long, evidently up-lifted by the tides, and they are as hard as stone, due to their long immersion in salt water.



## Get Your Posters

Or whatever Job Printing you may need from time to time, at the INDEPENDENT Office. We will try to serve you well and give full value for value received.

—o—

The Independent,  
Collegeville, Pa.



## REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF SCHWENKSVILLE, AT SCHWENKSVILLE, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts, secured and unsecured	\$299,476 09
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	67 42
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	9,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	2,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,280 90
Bankinghouse, furniture and fixtures	5,500 00
Due from National Banks (not re-served)	3,195 32
Due from State Banks and Bankers	222 50
Due from approved reserve agents	25,031 96
Cheques and other cash items	621 33
Notes from other National Banks	367 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	409 57
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie	15,441 25
Legal tender notes	250 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (6 per cent. of circulation)	1,125 00
Total	\$440,538 04
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund	94,000 00
Undivided profits	2,560 22
Taxes paid	5,645 22
Due to National Banks	29,571 25
Due to other National Banks	7,116 32
Deposits payable	4,402 00
Individual deposits subject to check	20,975 50
Total	\$440,538 04

State of Pennsylvania, County of ss.  
I, John G. Prizer, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
JOHN G. PRIZER, Cashier.  
Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 15th day of Feb., A. D., 1900.  
HENRY H. FEITZDORF, Notary Public.  
Correct—Attest:  
HENRY W. KRATZ,  
MORRIS Y. JOHNSON, Directors.

## ESTATE NOTICE.

The Estate of Rachel Hunsicker, late of the borough of Collegeville, Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the estate will promptly present them to  
ABRAHAM R. HUNSICKER,  
Norristown, Pa.  
SUSAN LAROS, Lansford, Pa.  
Or to Geo. W. Zimmerman, attorney, Collegeville, Pa.

## FIRE! FIRE!—NOTICE.

The members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County are hereby notified that a contribution was levied on January 29, 1900, of ONE DOLLAR on each One Thousand Dollars of Ordinary Risks, and the Rates fixed on Preferred and Hazardous Risks, for which each member of said Company is insured and that J. Evans Letty, Treasurer of said Company, will attend at his office, East Corner Main and Cherry Streets, in the Borough of Norristown, to receive said assessments from date.  
Extract of Charter, Section 6.—"Any member failing to pay his or her assessment or tax within 40 days after the above publication shall forfeit and pay for such neglect double such rates."  
The 40 days' time for payment of such tax will date from January 29, 1900. Persons sending money by mail must accompany the same with postage in order to receive a receipt therefor.  
J. EVANS LETTY, Treasurer.

## PUBLIC SALE!

Annual Spring Sale  
DON'T MISS IT.  
Thursday, March 15, 1 o'clock,  
At the Market House,

Harness, Wagons, Lot Farm, Milk, Spindles, Fallington Carriages, Sundry, Horse Blankets, Tools, Flaws, Whips, Brushes, &c., &c.

## N. H. Benjamin & Co.

207 Bridge Street,  
Phoenixville, Pa.  
Phone 13.  
Ground Oyster Shells, 100 lbs., for 60 cts.

## February Sales.

Great Reduction in all Winter Goods: Underwear, Flannelette Wrappers, Flannelette Shirts for Men, Gloves, Mittens, Silk Bonnets for Children in Red, Blue, Brown and Green for 39c., Woolen Stockings, Fascinators. We have a new line of Curtain Goods, Fish Net, Embroidered Muslin and Lace for Curtain Ruffles, and the New Double Curtain Rod for Draping Lace Curtains.

## Mrs. John H. Barrett

COLLEGEVILLE,  
MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

## NEW RESTAURANT,

(Next door to Register Office.)  
No. 5 W. Main St., - Norristown, Pa.,  
Are ready at all times to give their patrons first-class service. Just such meals as you want; all the delicacies of the season, and the best of everything the market affords. Oysters served in every style.

## NOTICE.

All fox hunting on my premises forbidden under penalty of the law.  
JOHN R. SHIRLEY,  
Lower Providence, Pa.

## NORRISTOWN HERALD BOOK

BINDERY. Binding, Job Ruling, Perforating, Numbering, Blank Books for Banks and Business Houses, given special attention. Magazines bound and repaired. Done quickly and cheaply. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Address,  
MORGAN R. WILLS, Proprietor.

## GET YOUR Posters Printed at the Independent Office

## Every Department

Supplied with Goods that You will Need From Time to Time.

Goods at prices based upon a fair exchange of values, as well as at special bargain figures. A dollar will go a long way here.

## In the Lines of Dry Goods and Notions

You will find lovely Dress Patterns, Heavy Outing Flannel Skirts, 29c. each. Fancy Gingham, Gloves, Mittens, Suspenders, Silk Umbrellas.

## Our Boot and Shoe Trade

Is moving right along. Good stock passed over the counters at the right prices.

## FINEST GROCERIES:

Seeded and Seedless Raisins, Currants, Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, New Orleans Molasses, very best Syrup 40c. gal., Baking Syrup 5 and 8c. qt., strictly Home-made Mince Meat 12c. lb., nice large Prunes 5c. lb., can corn 4 for 35c., XXXX Lozenge Sugar for making candy, English Walnuts, Almonds, Dates, Figs, 10c. lb., Cranberries. We have a few bushel sacks of Fine Salt at 35c., worth 50c. bushel.

## W. P. FENTON,

COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

## A Great Bleached

And Unbleached

## MUSLIN SALE

BEGAN

January 17.

While we are selling Muslin, Calicoes and Gingham at less than we would if we had to buy them now, we still follow our usual custom of holding a Special Winter Sale.

## Another Special.

A case of Outing Flannels, best makes, at 8c. the yard, worth at least 10c. Imperfect only in this: at every one and one-quarter yards there is a small hole, hardly discernible.  
For this sale we will freshen our Remnant Department, which is always one of the best drawing cards of the store.  
We have a few of the \$3.25 Ladies' Coats at \$2.00, and \$6.00 ones at \$4.00, to close them out.

## MORGAN WRIGHT:

Keystone Dry Goods Store,  
Main St., Opposite Public Square,  
NORRISTOWN, PA.

## FOR HARDWARE

HOUSE FURNISHING

GOODS

Guns, Ammunition, Etc.

From \$3.50 UP.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Brushes, etc.

BICYCLES, Bicycle Sundries, Electrical Supplies, Incubators, etc., it will be to your interest to examine my stock before making your purchases. I have the agency for the

Syracuse Plows. Peerless Incubators and Broilers have no superior, and can be seen in operation at our store. Electric Blue Flame Oil Stoves for cooking are perfect. Vapor and gasoline stoves of the best makes, and can be had here at the right prices.

A nice line of Spalding's Sporting Goods, fishing tackle, etc. Blacksmiths' Supplies.

## Expert Repairing

of Agricultural Machinery, sewing machines, pumps, locks, guns, bicycles, etc.  
Lawn Mowers, Scissors and Saws sharpened and Keys fitted.

Bicycles built to order and parts of every description supplied. Wheels cut down and re-rimmed. Tires vulcanized. Repairs guaranteed at prices you can afford to pay.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I invite continued patronage.

## GEORGE F. CLAMER

Main Street, Near Depot,  
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

## H. B. LONG & SON,

—IN THEIR—

## NEW RESTAURANT,

(Next door to Register Office.)  
No. 5 W. Main St., - Norristown, Pa.,  
Are ready at all times to give their patrons first-class service. Just such meals as you want; all the delicacies of the season, and the best of everything the market affords. Oysters served in every style.

## NOTICE.

All fox hunting on my premises forbidden under penalty of the law.  
JOHN R. SHIRLEY,  
Lower Providence, Pa.

## NEW ARRIVALS

AT ROBINSON'S,

Buckwalter's Block, : : : Royersford, Pa.

## SOME FOOD FOR YOUR THOUGHTS:

We make no statements in our advertising which we cannot fulfill. What we say we do; that has always been our principle, and we are satisfied with the results we have achieved. We advertise because we want to make known to the trade what we're doing. False statements don't pay. Below is a list of reasonable goods that will interest. Read and benefit by it.  
MUSLINS—We have not advanced on muslin; we are selling the same quality at the same price we did one year ago.  
\$9.50 Flower Decorations, 100 piece dinner set, worth \$15.00.  
Breakfast plates, dinner plates and tea plates, cups and saucers, in pretty decorations, 10c.  
Can't name 'em all. Here are a few that we have placed on our 10c. counter for Saturday:  
Glass Colory Trays, Glass Cake Plates, " Water Pitchers, " Cheese Dishes, " Bread Plates, " Berry Dishes.

## GREAT STOCK END SALE

Just finished our annual stock taking and have lots of bright bargains from every department. Not old stock nor shop-worn goods, but odds and ends of fresh, saleable articles, picked off the counters and thoroughly up-to-date. You will be surprised at some things we include in this "end sale," but the gain is all yours, for the prices have been cut to about half.

## Kid Gloves

perfect, actually worth \$1, at 65 cents; colors, tan, mode, steel and brown.

## Outing Flannel 5c. per yard.

Cannot be bought wholesale for near that money.

## TABLE LINENS -- TABLE LINENS

31	Cent	Quality	23	Cents.
38	"	"	25	"
45	"	"	35	"
60	"	"	45	"

5 and 6 yard pieces of embroidery also at half regular rates.

## Liberty Sateen and Mousseline Collarettes

Included in this reduction sale, although the season is just opening for these charming adjuncts to ladies' apparel. You will certainly save money if it suits you to buy them now.

## White Plaid and Striped Muslin.







**Wood's Pills**

Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine stores or by mail of C. I. Wood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

#### RAILROADS.

### Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 13, 1899.

**Trains Leave Collegeville.**

For PARKERSON JUNCTION, BRIDGEPORT AND PHILADELPHIA—Week days—8:29, 8:11, 11:30 a. m.; 5:59 p. m. Sundays—6:39 a. m.; 6:13 p. m.

For ALLANTOWN—Week days—7:43, 10:08 a. m.; 3:22, 6:56, p. m. Sundays—8:30 a. m.; 7:45 p. m.

**Trains For Collegeville.**

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA—Week days—7:31, 9:31 a. m.; 1:36, 5:31, p. m. Sundays—7:06 a. m.; 6:31 p. m.

LEAVE BRIDGEPORT—Week days—8:11, 5:59 a. m.; 2:27, 6:04, p. m. Sundays—7:53 a. m.; 7:08 p. m.

LEAVE PARKERSON JUNCTION—Week days—8:33, 10:12 a. m.; 3:00, 6:22, p. m. Sundays—8:18 a. m.; 7:28 p. m.

LEAVE ALLANTOWN—Week days—4:25, 6:55, 10:30 a. m.; 4:35 p. m. Sunday—4:35 a. m.; 4:35 p. m.

**ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.**

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf, for Atlantic City: Weekdays—Express, 9:00 a. m., 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:15 p. m. Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 5:30 p. m. Sundays—Express, 9:00, 10:00 a. m. Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:45 p. m.

Leave Atlantic City Depot: Weekdays—Express, 7:35, 9:00, 10:30 a. m., 3:30, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. Accommodation, 8:15 a. m., 4:05 p. m. Sundays—Express, 4:30, 7:30 p. m. Accommodation, 7:15 a. m., 4:05 p. m.

FOR CAPE MAY, OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.

Weekdays—9:00 a. m., 4:10, p. m. Sundays—Chestnut St., 9:15, South St., 9:00 a. m.

Additional for Cape May—Weekdays—5:30 a. m.

I. A. SWEIGARD, EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass. Agent. Reading Terminal, Philadelphia.

### CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutes and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars. Postage paid. "Relief for Ladies." In letter by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold in all Druggists.

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**Great Slaughter in Prices!**—For the next 30 days I will reduce Hand-made Harness to Factory Prices. Any one ordering harness in the next 30 days may have the benefit of these prices,—everything else in proportion. Blankets, Saddles, Bridles, Boots, Whips, Stable Brooms, Combs, Brushes, etc. Also a lot of choice grade Cigars. Box trade a specialty.

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Half the Pleasures in Life come through the ear.

The only way to preserve these pleasures in their perfection, and enjoy them at will, is by using the

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The STANDARD \$20

Produces the same results as the other famous models of the Genuine Edison Phonograph. Better than any other. Simplest, most durable, and cheapest complete talking-machine. The GEM \$7.50 The GEM

—FOR SALE BY—

G. W. YOST, Collegeville, Pa.

Stop in and hear the new records.

#### HACK SAWS.

And Saws of Various Other Sorts Used in Cutting Metals.

No doubt the common idea of a saw would be of an implement used for sawing wood, and such is the chief use to which saws are put; but there are also many saws used for sawing metals. The most commonly used of these saws is what is called a hack saw.

The hack saw is built something like a meat saw; that is, the blade is held between the bent down ends of a frame, to one end of which is attached the handle by which, in the ordinary way, the saw is pried. But the hack saw is smaller than the meat saw, with a far more slender frame, and a light, slender blade.

There are various styles and sizes of hack saw frames, including extension frames, in which can be used, according to the frame is adjusted, saws of different lengths; for the hack saw blade is not riveted into its frame, but adjusted there, and blades can be taken out or put in at will.

The blades are very narrow and very thin and very fine toothed; they are made of a steel specially hardened for the use. In the manufacture of the blades the teeth are set and filed by machines with greater accuracy than that work could be done by hand, and at much less cost. Formerly many hack saw blades were imported from England; now there are very few imported. The American blades are better and far cheaper. They are so inexpensive that when worn dull they are not retied; it is cheaper to use a new blade.

The hack saw blades most commonly used are made in various lengths ranging from 6 to 14 inches; perhaps there are sold more 16 inch blades than any other. These saw blades are put up in dozens, a dozen of them together making only a slender little bundle. The average price at retail is about 65 cents a dozen.

A jeweler would have some little hack saws on his workbench; hack saws are used by machinists, locksmiths, stove-makers, plumbers, brass workers, foundrymen; they are used in all trades in which metals are worked, and the carpenter, supposed to be a worker in wood alone, is likely to have a hack saw in his kit of tools. He may want to saw off a bolt or something of that sort, and for that matter hack saws are sometimes used for sawing wood.

How long a hack saw will last depends, of course, very largely on how much it is used, but a hack saw with which a seven inch steel shaft had been cut out still remained sharp enough for further use. Hack saws are put to many uses on indoor and on outdoor work.

There are now made for railroad construction and repair work portable rail saws for sawing off rails, the old way being to cut them off with chisel and hammer. The rail is clamped into the frame in which the saw is worked, the saw being operated by hand power. Portable rail saws of American invention and manufacture are sold all over the world.

Of power driven saws for metals there are various kinds, these saws being put to many uses. For some purposes the saws are fitted up so that they can be power driven, but the saws commonly used with power are circular. As to size, circular saws are made for metals ranging from 3 to 60 inches in diameter, and such saws are variously tempered, some harder and some softer, according to the use to which they are to be put. Some are run at high speed, some at low speed. Some are toothed and some are toothless, these last being called friction saws. And there are cold saws, the hot saws, so called, the hot saws being used to saw metal which comes to the saws redhot.

Such saws, in one form and another, are used in the various mills in which iron and steel are made into shapes and in bridge and architectural works and in machine shops and foundries; they are used for sawing off rails and beams and bars and for many other purposes.—New York Sun.

**Pretoria and Thackeray.**

Pretoria, as everybody knows, is named after Pretorius, one of the celebrated Boer triumvirate of the past. He was said to belong to the old war family as a Dr. Pretorius who in the early years of the queen's married life was attached to the immediate service of the prince consort and who in that capacity was present at all the functions of the court. The Court Circular of the time, after naming all the distinguished personages present, invariably concluding with the words "and Dr. Pretorius." At a banquet one evening at which Thackeray was present, after the toast of the queen had been received with musical honors, the author of "Vanity Fair" was overheard quietly singing to himself the refrain:

"Happy and glorious,  
Long to reign over us,  
Dr. Pretorius,  
God save the queen."  
—Westminster Gazette.

**The Pride of Manhood.**

The happiest time in a boy's life is the day that he dons his first short trousers. Mrs. Popenoe's bantam cock, which imagined that the sun rose every morning to hear him crow, could not strut with more conscious pride than did this little fellow, and he felt the importance incident to his first pair.

Finally, he stepped in front of his little sister and delivered himself of these indisputable facts:

"Sister, you can't never wear pants! Sister, you can't never have a mustache!" and finally, as a complete clincher, "Sister, you can't never be a man, now!"

Overcome with the gloom of her future, "sister" burst into an uncontrollable flood of tears.—Memphis Scimitar.

**The Wretched Newspaper Man.**

In every city of the land the newspaper man is an outcast. He knows more people to be a stranger to than any other being in the world. He has no holidays. His Christmas is the record of other men's joys. His Thanksgiving is a restaurant. Even the Fourth of July and Sunday, servants of the commonest man reduce him to cheer. The Fourth of July is the day he must be in every place at once, because everything is happening, and Sunday is the day he must make things up, because nothing is happening. His labors are our pleasures. He gets his vacation by doing another man's work and earns his living by watching other people live. The very days and the nights turn their natural backs upon him. The lamp is his sun by night, and the curtain is his night by day, and he eats his supper in the morning. His business is the reflection of life. He is the spirit behind the mirror. What is left to us is right to him, and right is left to him. Sometimes right side up is upside down.

The world is all awry to the newspaper man. It whirls across the hours in columns, now in one edition and now in another, but it keeps him never in return. He is a spectator. The show passes before his face—a shut out, unsharing face. He lives as the years go on, a notebook under the stars, and when the notebook is scribbled over he dies.—Gerald Stanley Lee in Atlantic.

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Well and decidedly better than — You —  
Can anywhere else by placing your orders with us. We defy competition and our work will — Please —  
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Cemetery work in all its branches. No contract too large or too small for us. All work guaranteed as represented. Finest stock and designs to select from.

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(Successor to D. T. Buckwalter.)

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Every description of CEMETERY WORK, COPING, GALVANIZED RAILING, &c., promptly executed.

All stock on hand, including Fine Monuments and Tombstones, will be sold at a sacrifice to make room for new work.

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My past experience at the business having proven satisfactory to those whom I have served, I feel encouraged to continue my efforts in the same direction. With feeling of much appreciation for favors received in the past, I hope to merit the future patronage of the public.

Will meet trains at all Stations. Orders received by telephone or telegraph. 9-5

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DEALERS IN

White and Yellow Pine, and Hemlock

LUMBER,

Various grades, dressed and undressed.

SHINGLES, split and saved.

PICKETS, CEDAR AND CHESTNUT RAILS.

Lehigh and Schuylkill



COAL. - - COAL.

FLOUR,

Corn, - Bran, - Middlings,

OATS, LINSEED MEAL,

AND CAKE MEAL.

Buffalo Phosphates, and others. Harrison's Town and Country Paint,—second to none in the market. Also Harrison's Rough and Ready Paint,—cheap durable paint for barns and fencing.

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Served in all styles at

T. Baker's Eating House,

NEXT DOOR ABOVE POST OFFICE, COLLEGEVILLE. Families supplied with the best oysters in the market at the right prices.

What the word "Sterling"

means on silver articles

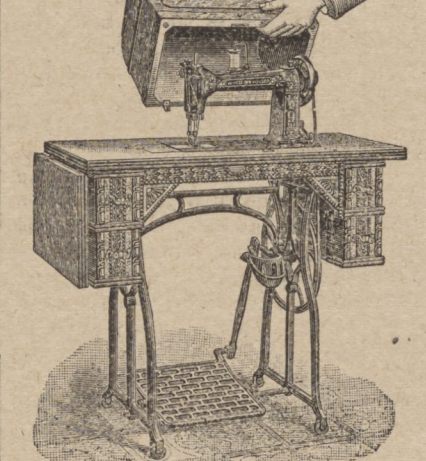
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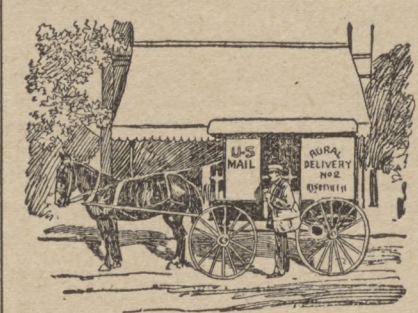
## FARM & GARDEN

RURAL POSTAL SERVICE.

Neighborhood Boxes for the Delivery and Collection of Mail.

In the annual report of the postoffice department is given an interesting account, with a number of illustrations, of the rise and present status of the free delivery of mail to rural communities. Assistant Postmaster General Heath says:

"There has been nothing in the history of the postal service of the United States so remarkable as the growth of the rural free delivery system. Within the past two years, largely by the aid



of the people themselves, who, in appreciation of the helping hand which the government extended to them, have met these advances half way, it has

been met itself so firmly upon postal administration that it can no longer be considered in the light of an experiment, but has to be dealt with as an established agency of progress, awaiting only the action of congress to determine how rapidly it shall be developed."

Mr. Heath thinks that the facts which he sets forth demonstrate that "the free delivery of mails in rural communities can be widely extended with great benefit to the people and with little cost to the revenue."

"First.—Increased postal receipts. More letters are written and received. More newspapers and magazines are subscribed for. So marked is this advancement that quite a number of rural communities are ready for themselves by the additional business they bring."

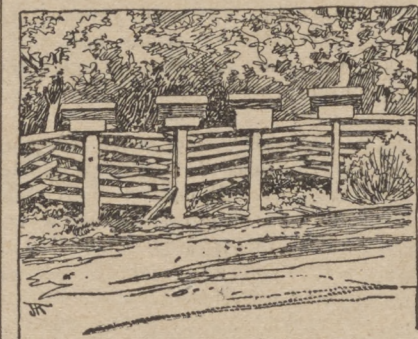
"Second.—Enhancement of the value of farm lands reached by rural free delivery. This increase of value has been estimated at as high as \$5 an acre in some states. A moderate estimate is from \$2 to \$3 an acre."

"Third.—A general improvement of the condition of the roads traversed by the rural carrier. In the western states especially the construction of good roads has been a prerequisite to the establishment of rural free delivery service. In one county in Indiana a special agent reports that the farmers incurred an expense of over \$2,000 to grade and gravel a road in order to obtain rural free delivery."

"Fourth.—Better prices obtained for farm products, the producers being brought into daily touch with the state of the markets and thus being enabled to take advantage of information heretofore unobtainable."

"Fifth.—To these material advantages may be added the educational benefits conferred by relieving the monotony of farm life through ready access to wholesome literature and the keeping of all rural residents, the young people as well as their elders, fully informed as to the stirring events of the day."

"Even in the most favored rural districts there has been no such approach as in completeness the house to house delivery of the cities. The recipients of the rural mail have to provide boxes and place them at convenient places along the line of road traversed by the rural carrier, so that he can deposit and collect the mails if need be without alighting from his buggy. Frequently a number of neighborhood boxes are grouped together like a lot of



AN OHIO NEIGHBORHOOD GROUP.

for the daily passing of the carrier and to the crossroads to collect or deposit their mails."

Rural free delivery is now in operation from 300 distributing points scattered among 40 states and one territory, giving service to 179,131 people at an annual cost of 84 cents per capita.

One Missouri farmer calculates that in the last 15 years he has driven 12,000 miles to and from his postoffice to get his mails, all of which travel is now saved him by rural free delivery.

In bulletin No. 175 of the Cornell station comes a "Fourth Report on Japanese Plums." It is an interesting study, with many the illustrations of varieties found valuable by the station. "The Japanese plums have come to stay, but they have come without accurate descriptions and with confused nomenclature," says Dr. Roberts. The bulletin is an effort to elucidate these perplexities and spread accurate knowledge of this new class of fruits.

THE USE OF NITROGEN.

Intelligent Adjustment of the Fertilizer to the Kind of Crop.

The need of definite information in regard to the application of fertilizers gives special interest to the views of Professor E. B. Voorhees of New Jersey, who has made a study of the nitrogen question. Professor Voorhees reminds the farmer that the best use of nitrogen is attained when it is applied to soils in good condition rather than to poor or worn out soils.

Also the influence of kind of crop, in determining the possible profits from the use of the materials applied, affects more particularly the constituent nitrogen. For example, the liberal application of materials containing nitrogen to crops which possess a low market value may result in a maximum production—that is, as large an increase in yield as it is possible to obtain—yet because the nitrogen is so expensive the value of the increased yield may not be equal to the cost of the nitrogen applied. On the other hand, its application to crops of a high commercial value, though not causing so large a proportionate gain in crop, may result in a larger profit, because the cost of the nitrogen, though considerable, is relatively a small item when compared with the increased value of the crop obtained from its use. This adjustment of the fertilizer to the kind of crop is not a matter of indifference.

In the next place, the form of nitro-

gen used is very important, particularly in the culture of early market garden crops. Market garden crops, as turnips, beets, tomatoes and others, in order to be highly profitable, must be grown and harvested early. At this season the natural soil agencies are not active in the change of soil nitrogen into available forms, and the plants must therefore be supplied artificially with the active forms of nitrogen if a rapid and continuous growth is to be maintained. Their edible quality is dependent to a marked degree upon this rapidity of development, hence a supply of plant food in reasonable excess of ordinary demands is essential in order that unfavorable conditions of season may in part at least be overcome.

Nitrogen exists in commercial products in a form that is immediately available—namely, nitrates; yet the fact that a nitrate is extremely liable to loss makes it desirable to determine first whether this most available form is in actual practice of greater or less service than those other forms which are rapidly changed into this active form, but which before their change are not liable to be lost from the soil. For example, the nitrogen in nitrate of soda is immediately available to the plant. If it is applied before or at the time of seeding, in such quantity as to meet the entire demands of the crop, an opportunity is afforded for loss previous to the time that the plant has thrown out its roots and is able to gather it from the soil, and also during its early growth, when it is unable to gather it rapidly. Sulphate of ammonia and dried blood forms which change very rapidly into the nitrate form, but which previous to this change are readily held by the soil.

In the use of any of these forms, therefore, the conditions which prevail between the time they are applied and the time that they can be used by the plants would determine their relative usefulness, and it is, therefore, quite possible that under the same methods of application the one on the average might be as useful as the other, yet theoretically the active form would be the most desirable.

How Canadiana Sit Hens.

At one of the Canadian experimental farms the sitting hens receive no more attention than it is thought any careful



BOX NEST FOR A SITTING HEN.

farmer would give them. The diagram shows one of the nests, which are made of straw arranged in small square boxes without bottoms and with hinged door in front.

## HEAD ACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was afflicted with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We look forward to CASCARETS."

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Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.



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